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GENERAL FAYOLLE.

Leading Assault on Nest of Big
Gun Which Bombarded Paris.



General Fayolle is in immediate command of the French troops that are taking part in the contest for control of the forest of St. Gobain, which protects Laon.

DAMASCUS CAPTURED

More Than 7,000 Turks Taken
in Capital of Syria.

Further Peace Proposals Said to Have
Been Made Through Financial Sources.

London.—Damascus, the oldest city in the world, is in British hands.

The "Paradise of the Arabs" was entered by Gen. Sir Edmund Allenby's cavalry and soon afterward his infantry moved into the ancient city.

Seven thousand Turks have been captured. Its occupation marks an advance by the British Palestine army of 125 miles since Jerusalem was captured.

Through "Straight Street," past the house in which St. Paul is said to have lived, British troops marched toward the Turkish headquarters, where the hoisting of the Union Jack marked the virtual completion of the deliverance of Palestine.

The Turkish commandant at Damascus had asked for terms for the surrender of the city to General Allenby's forces, the Manchester Guardian reported earlier.

The allied governments have decided formally to recognize the belligerent status of the Arab forces fighting as auxiliaries with the allies against the common enemy in Palestine and Syria.

The statement of Palestine operations says:

"Troops of an Australian mounted division entered Damascus Monday night. At 6 a. m., October 1, the city was occupied by the British forces and by a portion of the Arab army of King Hussein. Over 7,000 prisoners were taken.

"After its surrender, with the exception of necessary guards, all the allied troops were withdrawn from the city for the time being. The local authorities remain responsible for its administration."

Damascus is the Turkish base in Syria and Palestine and its fall probably means the end of all Turkish resistance to General Allenby in Palestine and Syria.

Aleppo, 150 miles northeast, is the most important base in this region of Asia Minor, as it is a junction point of the railroads from Palestine and Mesopotamia, and this probably will be Allenby's next objective.

The capture of Damascus marks an advance of 130 miles by General Allenby's forces since September 20, the day he launched his victorious attack north of Jerusalem.

ALLIES DESTROY AUSTRIAN BASE
Our Warships Join British and Italian in Drive.

Rome.—American, British and Italian warships have destroyed the Austrian naval base at Durazzo and the warships anchored there, according to an announcement made by Premier Orlando.

An intense bombardment followed until the base and the Austrian ships anchored there were completely destroyed.

No damage to allied fleet.

GERMAN ARMY FACES DISASTER.

May Not Be Able to Carry Out Retreat Under Way.

Washington.—The German grip on northern France and Belgium has been definitely broken.

Even the most cautious military observers in Washington agree that the Hindenburg system is disintegrating, and army officers centered their whole attention on the efforts of the German leaders to extricate their armies without a crushing disaster. The drive is still going on.

LATEST NEWS IN ABRIDGED FORM

Events That Concern the Two
Hemispheres Recorded So as
to Be Read at a Glance.

BULLETINS ABOUT THE WAR.

Progress of Hostilities in the Heavens
Above, the Earth Beneath and
the Waters of the Seven
Seas.

WAR BULLETINS

Austria admits the withdrawal of her divisions from Albania because of the collapse of Bulgaria. At the same time peace discussions started in the Austrian chamber, the Socialists offering their peace demands.

In Belgium the allies continue to pound the enemy and readvancing in three directions. The French in the Champagne, engaged in a furious battle, capture Challerange and important all positions.

To carry out their retreat the Germans have two great systems of railroads, one through Belgium to the German frontier by way of Verviers and Liege and the other through Lorraine. Military authorities believe that the next allied step, after widening as much as possible the present gap in the Hindenburg zone, will be directed against one or both of these lines of communication.

The Germans are in retreat along a wide front north and south of La Bassée canal. Over a good part of this front on the south there has been no movement of the line for three years, and since there has been no British attack the withdrawal is regarded as a prelude to a retirement from the sea to the Meuse.

Blitz followed a peace demonstration in Berlin in which the crowds, getting the upper hand of the police, committed excesses.

Emperor William appealed to the people to back him with their blood and wealth as political circles became panic-stricken over the doom seen in Bulgaria's peace.

WASHINGTON

President Wilson's reappointment of Victor Mordock as a member of the Federal Trade Commission was confirmed by the senate.

The department of justice announced the names of those indicted by the federal grand jury in Brooklyn in the investigation of the garment contracts that has been going on there several weeks. The names include that of Col. H. J. Hirsch, Quartermaster Corps, and those of several government inspectors.

The Federal Food Board estimated the sugar beet crop for 1918 at 6,350,000 tons.

The War Industries Board made public the new regulations governing the sale of men's and women's shoes in retail stores. The shoes are divided into three classes—Class A, to retail at from \$9 to \$12 per pair; Class B, to retail at from \$5 to \$8.50, and Class C, which will sell from \$3 to \$5.50 per pair. On girls' and boys' shoes proportionate prices will be established.

Governor Hobby of Texas said before a committee on price fixing for cotton that if it is necessary to fix the price for cotton it should be at 35 cents a pound.

The woman's suffrage resolution is defeated in the senate, lacking two votes of the necessary two-thirds majority. President Wilson's appeal failed to change a single vote, 21 Democrats voting in the negative.

Railroad administration officials announce that railroad telegraphers will receive soon a wage increase of between \$20 and \$25 a month.

GENERAL

Government inspectors of airplanes and aeronautical engines and mechanics in charge of planes will have to make a flight once a week to give them a proper idea of their responsibility.

Judge Edwin B. Parker, priorities commissioner, ordered the agricultural implement and farm operating equipment industry to use 25 per cent. less iron and steel during the year beginning October 1.

Blame for the collision of two passenger trains on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad at Nashville July 9, that killed 101 was placed on the "operating officials."

The proposed amendment to the Chicago Board of Trade rules making grain in carload lots deliverable at any time during the month in case of emergency was adopted.

No first papers will be issued from now until election day, the Naturalization Bureau announced.

The Second Provisional Wing of the Aviation Service at Houston, Tex., was named Rema Field in honor of First Flying Surgeon W. R. Ream, who was killed there August 24.

The cotton crop for 1918 was estimated at 11,818,000 500-pound bales by the department of agriculture.

Consolidated Chicago's International lines is to be made a referendum in Chicago at the November election.

Flying 143 miles an hour, Caleb Bragg, a civilian pilot, arrived at Washington from Dayton, a distance of 430 miles, in 2 hours and 50 minutes.

Fuel Administrator Garfield discussed with President Wilson the demand for increases in wages for mine workers in the anthracite fields in Pennsylvania.

At a conference of congressmen of wheat growing states and officials of the National Wheat Growers Association at Washington it was decided to send a special committee to urge the President to fix the price of 1919 wheat at \$2.50.

The department of justice submitted to the house a deficiency estimate of \$2,000,000 for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States for the current fiscal year.

Through a committee to investigate dairy products the food administration announced that steps were taken to stabilize the butter market.

German-American War

The Tampa, an American patrol boat, was torpedoed and sunk off England with the loss of 118 officers and men. No trace of a survivor was found by other vessels in the convoy.

To utilize United States Military Academy to limit course at West Point has been reduced to one year for period of war, making it possible to graduate 1,000 officers annually.

New York men, whose organizations bore the brunt of the terrible guerrilla fighting in the jungles of Argonne Forest, tell correspondents of the battle. "Cut the peace talk," they say, "we're going to Berlin."

If the German armies burn or destroy any more cities of France or Belgium, or raise orchards, they may expect the same treatment from the allies. The United States, it was admitted at the state department, has been asked to become a party to the move.

Soldiers and sailors from Dorchester, a district of Boston, were adopted by the people of the city of Dorchester, England.

Through many sections of the Argonne forest, which are veritable jungles, American troops are obliged to crawl on their stomachs for miles to seek out machine gun nests.

SPORTING

Joseph E. Widener's four-year-old brown gelding Naturalist, bred in France, won the October Handicap, worth \$2,175, at Jamaica.

West Point, regarded as the one impregnable citadel of football, was besieged by troubles of its own. The Army's gridiron plans, already riddled by cancellations, may be knocked into a cocked hat by the latest edict from the war department. General March announced that on November 1 the two upper classes at the academy would be graduated and that hereafter the West Point course would be reduced from four years to only one.

Lieutenant Harry C. Horton, former tackle on the University of South California football team, was killed in action in France on September 13. His parents at Columbia, S. C., were notified by the war department.

Yale made its position clear on war time sports. No intercollegiate football games will be played, and athletic contests among Yale men will be held on Saturday afternoons, this being the only free time, according to Professor Robert M. Corwin, chairman of the Board of Control of the Yale Athletic Association.

The united war work campaign is officially on. Lee Magee, one of the best all around ball players in the major leagues, is the first star athlete to come into the fold since the Knights of Columbus, Y. M. C. A. and similar war welfare organizations joined hands. His application for appointment as an overseas physical recreation director has been passed.

FOREIGN

The order of the Black Eagle was conferred upon former Chancellor von Hertling by the Kaiser.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was received in audience by King Albert of Belgium.

Twenty pounds of quinine were shipped by the American Red Cross to the fever colony at Farafangana, South Madagascar.

Conservation and voluntary measures in Canadian homes reduced the consumption of flour from 800,000 to 300,000 barrels a month, compared with pre-war consumption.

Allied troops have occupied Lens, the heart of the coal fields of northern France, and Armentieres. In the center of the industrial district.

The French National Committee, in charge of restoration of war damage, demands the Allied governments "destroy town for town and church for church."

So desperate is Germany's plight at the present time that officials would not be surprised to see a general retreat to the Rhine, coupled with another plea for negotiations from the new ministry which is expected to be responsible to the Reichstag.

The British flag was hoisted in Eberstadt Harbor, Spitzbergen Island, in the Arctic, and German houses and a wireless station were destroyed.

HINDENBURG LINE FINALLY PIERCED

For First Time in West the Allies
Are Definitely Through All the
Enemy's Prepared Defenses.

LENS ALSO TAKEN IN DASH.

Vienna Admits Withdrawal and Loss
of Berat Followed Bulgarian
Collapse—Socialists Make
Peace Demands

Paris.—Lens, the heart of the great coal region in northern France, and Armentieres, almost equally important as a manufacturing centre, have been evacuated by the Germans; the German fortified positions between Cambrai and St. Quentin have been definitely smashed and the Austro-Hungarians in Albania, forsaken by their former allies, the Bulgarians, are in full retreat northward toward their border from the Adriatic Sea to Lake Ocrida.

Of the reconquering of invaded Belgium and the progress of the French and Franco-American forces respectively north of Rheims and eastward in Champagne to the vicinity of Verdun, the tale remains the same—the Germans slowly but surely are being forced everywhere to give ground and their vital defenses daily continue to be eaten into, notwithstanding the strong resistance that the enemy is imposing to make null the efforts of the Allies to close in on all sides of the great battle are from the North Sea to the Swiss border and compel the German high command to reconstruct its fighting line.

In Belgian Flanders, Belgian, French and British troops are keeping up their eastward progress in their endeavors to compel the Germans to give up Ostend and Zeebrugge, their naval bases on the North Sea.

Roulers, the important railway junction, with its lines of steel radiating to the North Sea and eastward to Ghent, has been entered by the Belgians, and at Hoogledede, to the north, King Albert's men are virtually upon the Roulers-Ostend-Bruges railway. To the south, Menin and Courtrai are seriously menaced.

Across the border in France the capture of Armentieres brings Lille, capital of the Department of the Nord, within striking distance, and the evacuation of Lens places Douai, the fortress northeast of Arras, and all the territory between Arras and Menin virtually in the hands of the British.

To the south, from Cambrai to St. Quentin, the German resistance is still strong, but, nevertheless, the British, Americans and French on all the sectors which are essential to the carrying forward of the Allied program have valiantly attacked and withstood counter attacks, smashed the old Hindenburg positions and materially advanced their line. Sequenhardt, north of St. Quentin, which the Germans in a violent counter attack recaptured from the British Wednesday, again has been taken by the Allies.

Vienna announces the withdrawal of all her divisions from Albania because of the collapse of Bulgaria. The capture of Berat by enemy forces also is announced.

While London diplomatic circles describe the Turkish situation as "moving," Austria appears to be the present theatre of the peace movement threatening the Central Powers.

In the Austrian Chamber of Deputies peace discussion was opened by the Socialists, who presented their terms for ending the conflict, which include a league of nations, no annexations, the restoration of Serbia, Montenegro and Belgium, revision of the Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk treaties and autonomy for each nation in Austria-Hungary. At the same time Emperor Charles conferred with his chief of staff, premier and foreign ministers.

The general view in London is that Turkey will make no definite peace bid until she learns Germany is unable to extend help to her.

PITH OF THE WAR NEWS

British forces on an eight mile front, south of Le Catelet, break through the last of the German prepared positions for a gain of five miles and carry the fighting to virgin country.

The Huns continue their withdrawal from the La Bassée sector and already are back three miles, evacuating Lens, La Bassée and Armentieres.

Heroic role of Brooklyn soldiers in St. Quentin sector told by a correspondent with the American army, in close combat the men fought with rifle butts. Many individual instances of heroism are cited.

A German retreat from Flanders and the abandonment of the Belgian U boat base is foreshadowed by the hurried removal of supplies.

An ultimatum to Germany from the United States and the entente is expected soon warning Berlin that for every Belgian and French city destroyed by the retreating Hun armies a German city will be devastated and that the Rhine valley will pay the penalty for the country districts laid waste.

American, British, Russian and French troops advance 75 miles along the Dvina river in two weeks.

MAJOR H. E. HARTLEY.

One of the Most Skillful of
American Aerial Warriors.



Major Harold Evans Hartley, one of the American aces, is a Californian, his home being in Pasadena. He has made a fine reputation for skill and bravery in fighting the Huns in the air.

U. S. S. TAMPA SUNK

All on Board Go Down With
Former Coast Guard Cutter.

Admiral Sims Reports Vessel Got
Ahead of Other Ships and Was
Attacked Alone.

Washington.—The United States steamship Tampa, a former coast guard cutter, was destroyed by a German submarine the night of September 26 in the Bristol channel with the loss of 118 lives, all on board, the navy department announced.

In addition to her complement of 10 officers and 102 enlisted men, the Tampa had on board a British army officer and five civilian employees. The Tampa was in command of Capt. C. Satterlee of the Coast Guard.

The disaster is the worst in point of loss of life that the American navy has suffered since the mysterious disappearance of the collier Cyclops last March, although the Tampa belonged to the smaller class of patrol vessels now stationed in European waters.

The Tampa was assisting in escorting a convoy and was proceeding at an unusual distance in advance of the ships forming the convoy. The torpedo struck about 8:45 in the evening, and the Tampa disappeared from sight.

Other warships conducted a search in the vicinity and found a mass of wreckage and one of the Tampa's lifebelts. Two bodies in naval uniform were picked up, but not identified.

The United States steamship Tampa was a cruising cutter of the first class, which was regularly stationed at Key West, Fla. She was a ship of 1,181 tons and is listed as mounting three guns.

The Tampa steamed on an average more than 3,500 miles each month between October 1, 1917, and July 31, 1918, and was under way more than half the time, the navy department announced. She had escorted 18 convoys between Gibraltar and British ports.

2,447 SALOONS IN N. Y. QUIT.

One-third Fail to Renew License in
Greater City.

New York.—The number of New York saloons which closed their doors rather than renew their licenses for 1919 in the five boroughs was approximately 2,447, about 30 per cent. It was expected that 50 per cent. of the saloons here would close when their licenses expire this year.

Manhattan still remains the wettest borough. Only 18 per cent. of the saloons were closed here. The Bronx led with 45 per cent. of its saloonkeepers refusing to renew their licenses.

The increased war taxes on beer and liquor were responsible.

DRY MEASURE DELAYED.

Prohibition Bill Sent Back to Confer-
ence Until Elections Are Over.

Washington.—Delay in final enactment of the war time prohibition bill until after the November elections seemed assured when the senate sent the bill back to conference, insisting on its amendment to regulate the profits of Washington landlords.

The measure now goes to the house for action on the rent profiteering and other amendments made by the senate.

PROFESSOR MUST OBEY LAW.

Columbia University Educator Loses
Liberty for a Day.

New York.—Professor William G. Marquette, associate professor of botany at Columbia University, a conscientious objector, was sentenced by Federal Judge Clayton to serve one day in the custody of United States Marshal McCarthy for refusing to register in the present draft.

The court ordered that he then be taken to his draft board for registration.